(b) if so, whether Government will review the performance of private professional colleges in the country and derecognize those colleges which have been granted recognition defying the norms; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Supreme Court in its judgement in the matter of Islamic Academy of Education and another *Vs* the State of Karnataka and others, had directed that the State Governments should set up in each State a Committee to approve/ fix the fee which can be charged by an institute. In the absence of appropriate laws for the purpose, the Apex Court upheld these Committees while revisiting the 'Islamic Academy' in the matter of P.A. Inamdar *Vs*. State of Maharashtra & Ors. The Supreme Court has also held that capitation fee cannot be permitted to be charged and no seat can be permitted to be appropriated by payment of capitation fee.

The All India Council for Technical Education has formulated regulations stipulating that no professional colleges shall be entitled to receive from the student any other payment or amount, under whatever name it may be called, in addition to the fee fixed by the Committee for a free seat or payment seat and also that the State Committee shall take all necessary steps while working out the fee structure to ensure prevention of commercialization of technical education.

Quality of higher education

361. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey conducted by Times QS World on the performance of universities released recently in London does not list any Indian University within the first 200 of the ranking list;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for none of the Indian Institutes of Technology in the country not being included among the 200 top universities in the World, whereas more than ten Chinese Universities are included in the list; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to improve the quality of higher education and to compete with International institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) While certain institutions or agencies occasionally publish list of universities or educational institutions ranked according to their own criteria, there is no authentic official international agency for the global ranking of universities. While IIT at Delhi and Mumbai have scored highly on all other attributes in comparison to the globally reputed institutions,

two factors attributed to the lower ranking of IITs in the said survey are reputedly low scores on internationa] staff and international students in IITs.

(c) and (d) Improvement of quality of higher education is a continuous process. Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) are Institutions of National Importance having a brand value acknowledged and acclaimed the World over.

Regulations regarding Deemed University status

362. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the regulation for granting status of Deemed University were relaxed or eased during the last five years as a result thereof a large number of colleges were given the status of Deemed University;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the recommendations of High-powered Committee in this regard were overruled and there were remarks of Secretary of the University Grants Commission (UGC) in this regard;

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the number of Deemed University status provided in last five years and what was the total number before that; and

(d) whether responsibility has been fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Central Government is empowered by Section 3 of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956 to declare an institution of higher education, other than a University, as 'Deemed-to-be-University1, on the advice of the UGC. The Commission has laid down guidelines for consideration of proposals from institutions seeking declaration as an institution 'Deemed-to-be-University'. Such proposals are examined by the UGC as per the provisions of these guidelines. The Commission then deputes a Committee of Experts comprising nominees of the relevant Statutory Regulatory Bodies such as the All India Council for Technical Education (A1CTE), Medical Council of India (MCI), Dental Council of India (DCI), National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), Bar Council of India (BCI), etc., depending upon the courses being offered by the applicant-institution. The Committee makes an assessment of the applicant institution and the facilities available, including infrastructure and faculty, and submits a report to the UGC. This report is considered by the full Commission before making appropriate recommendations to the Central Government. On the basis of the recommendation of the UGC and the recommendation as contained in the report of the UGC's Expert Committee, the Central Government declares the applicant-institution as an Institution 'Deemed-to-be-University'.

(c) and (d) While eighty-three institutions were declared as deemed-to-be-universities till December 2003, between January 2004 and June 2009, sixty-two Institutions have been so declared. Seventeen National Institutes of Technologies (NITs) which were declared as institutions